

## L. F. PARKER TO GET PRISON JOB

WILL BECOME SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES AT THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

SALARY IS \$5,000 PER YEAR

Long Experience Fits Him Well for Place—Favors Purchase of Farm to Raise Food for Inmates of Bastile.

Jefferson City. It has become definitely known that L. F. Parker will accept the position of superintendent of industries at the state penitentiary.

The position was tendered him some weeks ago by the unanimous vote of the state board of prison inspectors and warden, but at that time he could not give a definite answer.

The position pays an annual salary of \$5,000, the same as the governor.

For 36 years Mr. Parker operated factories within the walls of the penitentiary. There were a number of applicants for this place, but the board decided from the start that only a man of extensive business knowledge and actual experience and one who was familiar with prison conditions would be employed. It is the understanding that the board will meet and officially announce the appointment.

Parker is known to have decided ideas concerning the Missouri penitentiary and the laws under which it must be operated.

It is known that he will favor the purchase by the state of a farm of at least 1,000 acres and devote the same exclusively to raising such foodstuffs as the prison consumes. He is not opposed to working prisoners on the public highway.

The state has some 1,600 convicts out of nearly 2,700 for whom it cannot find any profitable means of employment.

### Callaway Building Roads.

Word comes to the capital from Fulton that W. Ed. Jameson, president of the Old Trails Road Association, at the good roads meeting in Fulton, said at least \$10,000 would be expended on the Callaway section of the road this year. Most of the money has been subscribed and the state and county could make up the rest.

Frank W. Buffum, state highway commissioner, reviewed the work of convicts and tractors. Presiding Judge T. D. Farmer of the county court said his department would give all possible aid.

A delegation from the east end of the county, who said road work there was delayed because land owners refused to widen the highways to 60 feet, were assured by Commissioner Buffum that a recent ruling of the appellate court would take care of that matter without condemnation proceedings.

### Lumber Business on Decrease.

Missouri is dealt with as a lumber state in a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, issued by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Tentative figures indicate that the output for the year 1914 amounted to 420,000,000 feet which, at an average value of \$20 a thousand, was worth \$8,400,000. The production of walnut lumber amounted to about 2,000,000 feet, it being the most valuable timber Missouri placed on the market. In addition there were many thousands of feet of walnut shipped out in the form of logs. This species of timber is in great demand at the present time in Europe where it is used to manufacture stocks for rifles and for other war purposes.

The 1914 Missouri output of oak lumber amounted approximately to 175,000,000 feet; of maple, 10,000,000 feet; red gum, 60,000,000 feet; poplar, 2,500,000 feet; birch, 700,000; beech, 10,000 feet; basswood, 50,000 feet; hickory, 14,300,000 feet; elm, 15,500,000 feet; ash, 9,500,000 feet; cottonwood, 11,500,000 feet; tupelo, 7,300,000 feet; sycamore, 8,650,000 feet; yellow pine, about 75,000,000 feet; cypress, 22,500,000 feet; cedar, 3,500,000 feet; and other species not already mentioned, 600,000 feet. These figures are not final being subject to change before they are used officially in the 1915 Missouri Red Book.

There are not as many saw mills in the state as there were in 1909, the year that the lumber production of Missouri amounted to 650,169,000 feet, the output of 2,076 plants. The 1914 lumber production was turned out by 1,100 mills which gave employment to approximately 10,000 wage earners, foremen, superintendents, and owners who actually did manual labor.

**Each Road Looked After.** Macon business men have formed various committees, and each committee is supposed to look after certain public roads running into the city; see that they are kept in good repair. This is called the "Macon Idea," and its adoption is urged.

**Roach Invitations Issued.** Invitations have been issued by Secretary and Mrs. Cornelius Roach for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Pauline, to Tom B. Ellis of Fort Wayne, Ind.

**To Mark Boone's Grave.** Word comes from Springfield that Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution will shortly erect a marker on the spot in Warren County where Daniel Boone, the pioneer, and his wife, Rebecca, were buried.

**Bread Trust Inquiry.** Judge Henry Lamm is investigating for the supreme court the charge that the bakers of St. Louis have entered into a conspiracy to control the output of bread and the price of the bakery products.

### Buffum Issues Road Bulletin.

Three important bulletins dealing with various phases of road building in Missouri, have been issued by Col. Frank W. Buffum, state highway commissioner.

One of these bulletins, a copy of which was sent to each county highway engineer and the presiding justice of each county court, deals with the subject of filing requisitions and preparing plans to obtain state aid. Attention is called to the fact that requisitions for state aid should be sent in at once. August 1 is the last day for filing them.

In order that there may be no hitch, Commissioner Buffum suggests that all plans, specifications, profiles and the requisitions be sent direct to the auditor's office.

There is \$100,000 to be divided between the counties filing plans and requisitions.

The second bulletin relates to the time for dragging roads and clearing highways of weeds and brush.

The plan as set forth will result in a uniform condition of the inter-county road.

The third bulletin is addressed to all of the commercial clubs in Missouri, and calls attention to various plans for road betterment.

Several suggestions will meet the unqualified indorsement of automobilists who have made tours of the state during the last three months of rainy weather, as it deals largely with the elimination of the "mud hole."

### Road Convicts Thank Buffum.

Col. Frank Buffum, state highway commissioner, who was instrumental in establishing the convict road camp in Osage county, where good work is being accomplished by a party of 25 convicts, has received a letter from the men expressing their appreciation of his kindness to them.

The men deplored the recent escape from the camp of the two men who later were caught near Leslie, Franklin county. The letter is dated "State Road Camp, Westphalia, July 15" and was written for all of the inmates by "No. 16,666." It is signed "Faithfully yours, the State Road Bunch, Osage County." The letter follows:

"We wish by this means (feeble as it is) to express to you our gratitude and our hearty appreciation for the kindness extended to us.

"We fully enjoyed the July 4th festivities and each one of us were more than delighted. We also wish to thank you for the reading material and more than all we thank you and appreciate the interest that you have manifested in us. It inspires us to do our best and we feel that we are making good.

"We were more than sorry and deeply deplored the escape of the two men who were later recaptured. The kindness you have shown and the kindness of the citizens here almost makes us forget that we are prisoners.

"We wish to assure you that we also have an interest in this project and will do all we can to assist you in making this state road camp a decided success."

The latest inquiries come from Lincoln, Marion and Camden counties.

### Major Praises Wilson.

Governor Major gave out a long statement praising the work of the Democratic state and national administrations.

The statement follows in part: The Democratic party in the state and nation can confidently submit its fortunes to the people on the records made. Never before in the history of the republic has there been such a unanimous endorsement of a president and his administration, in his policies at home and abroad, as has been given to President Wilson.

If he renders no service other than to conduct the ship of state safely into the harbor of peace, he will have rendered a service to the American people which no sextant can measure, and for which the present and future generations will ever bless him. In his grasp of human affairs he has been able to face and meet every situation.

He also lauds the president for his new currency law, making panics impossible.

Aside from this, he has brought about the enactment of the Underwood tariff bill, trust legislation, and many other pieces of constructive enactments which add luster to his administration.

### No More Public Land.

There is no more government land in Missouri subject to homestead entry. This announcement was made by Secretary of State Roach after he had certified to the clerks of counties affected the fact that 11,781 acres of land to which title had been perfected recently has been added to the taxable wealth of the state.

The land is in small parcels and is distributed among 40 or 50 counties, all south of the Missouri with two exceptions. Nodaway county has one small tract on the list and so has Lincoln.

The bulk of the land to which individual title has been perfected lies in the Ozark mountain counties.

**Missouri Leads in Sycamore.** Missouri holds first rank for sycamore timber, producing about one-fifth of the entire amount which is placed on the market by 48 states. There is still plenty of the valuable timber standing.

**Road Work Fine.** Highway Commissioner Buffum is convinced that convict road building is bound to accomplish a two-fold end, one is the bettering of roads and the other is the good done the men by outdoor work.

**Major vs. Reed.** It is reported in Democratic circles that Governor Major has informed close friends he has about decided the contest for the United States Senate against James Reed, the present incumbent.

**"Shovel Club."** Nevada has a branch auto club much interested in good roads and one of the regulations requires each member to carry a shovel on his machine to fill up mudholes in the highway.

## LANSING TELLS GERMANY THAT SEA MUST BE FREE

Latest Note Declares that American Lives Will be Protected from All Illegal Attacks at All Costs.

Washington, D. C.—Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard:

The secretary of state to Ambassador Gerard:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1915—

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister for foreign affairs:

Thence of the Imperial German government, dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real difference between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliation is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

The government of the United States, is, however, disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

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ble and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with accepted practices of regulated warfare.

The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed.

The very agreement would by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede, as of course.

The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists.

They are both contending for the freedom of seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated, without compromise, and at any cost.

It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

Scrupulous Observance of Rights. The Imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure achieved even before the present war ends. It can be.

The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime, the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nations impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter.

Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels to acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

ANOTHER NOTE TO ENGLAND

Washington.—The new American note to Great Britain protesting further against interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations, was almost finished at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. It will be sent forward to London probably this week.

The note has been delayed partly because of the president's desire to complete the last German note before taking up the issue with Great Britain and partly because of developments in the British situation that have come up from time to time.

"Those fish will cost you just \$10 apiece," said the fish warden as he caught a disciple of Isak Walton pursuing his sport out of season.

"Great!" exclaimed the fisherman, handing over the money. "Give me a receipt, please. Now the boys will have to believe me when I tell them what I caught."

Captain.—The women made a regular sortie on the bargains heaped up. Lieutenant.—Yes; what you might call a counter attack.

Don't Let Anyone Ever Tell You This as a New One. "What bit her on the elbow?" "A tick."

"Been out in the country?" "Nope. Just sitting here in her flat. It escaped from her wrist watch."

Bill collectors say that some men were made of a kind of dust that never settles.—Columbia Record.

The only way to get along with an exaggerated ego is to refuse to take it seriously.—Toledo Blade.

## THAT OLD HIGH HAT

Headpiece Did Duty as a Bank, and Did It Well.

Convivial Gentleman Had Not Intended It for the Purpose, and Flash of Memory Made Him Richer by Near Amount.

Misers' hoards have been found in all kinds of queer places. The experience of Postmaster Habelton of Marysville, Mich., proves that a man may bank money against his will and be made right glad after many days.

The postmaster made a trip to Port Huron to do some purchasing. That was months ago. He took a \$100 bill along to meet the proposed outlay. After he had named everything he needed and the articles were being wrapped up he looked for the \$100 bill—and looked in vain.

Search everywhere was made, in garments and along the street to the point where the postmaster had left the interurban car and then the car itself. No trace of the bill was found and the police department and the sheriff were notified of the loss. It made things a little inconvenient for Mr. Habelton, because every man can't lose \$100 without having his finances thrown out of adjustment.

After things had been arranged to smooth over the loss the postmaster placed a pencil in his vest pocket one day, and noted its disappearance. He investigated and found a hole. In the search something crinkled. It was the \$100 bill. As the postmaster had adjusted himself to the loss he called the situation "an absolute find of \$100."

Mortimer Sheridan of Brooklyn placed a \$500 bill in the lining of his high silk hat one night while with a jolly birthday party. The next day he was short the amount and absolutely forgot about the high-hat incident. After worrying a bit about it he concluded to accept the loss philosophically and say nothing to anyone.

Time went on. Sheridan only wore the hat at state occasions, and these did not often come to him. The hat did him very nicely for five years longer. For his daughter's wedding his wife persuaded him to buy a new hat more in the mode.

The youth who delivered the new high hat to Sheridan lingered until